

Hopkinsville Courier.

VOL. XVII.

HOPKINSVILLE, KY., TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1895.

NO. 53.

Bring
Your
Keys

Next Monday, Aug. 12,
and try them in our safe!

\$20 In Silver

To the holder of the RIGHT KEY!

It's going to be FUN
to WATCH IT!

J. F. ANDERSON & CO

AS CHEAP AS

Well, just come and see how cheap they are

HARNESS, SADDLES,
BRIDLES just to suit you.

An elegant line of Summer Lap-Robes opened now.

Every thing you can need we have.

F. A. Yost & Co.

Great Offerings!

Our Summer Clearance Sale
is still going on and we are selling at a
Great Sacrifice our handsome line

Dress Goods, French Gingham,
Summer Goods, Novelty Wool Patterns.

These goods are going at cost and you will never have such another opportunity to buy.

If you want

Carpets, Mattings or Rugs

Remember we have the best stock in town and offer bargains impossible to duplicate.

RICHARDS & CO.

Well!

You found \$5 shoes at \$1. We now have 175 pairs Bolton's
Ladies Shoes, sizes 1 to 6,—selling price from \$3 to \$5,—and we
are still determined to sell them at \$1. Come everyone who
wears narrow shoes and get them at this Slaughter Sale.

SHIRTS.

We are still selling the now famous "Stronghold" unlaundersed
shirt at 50 cents—worth One Dollar.

BOYS CLOTHING.

Boys and Childrens Suits go at a \$2.50 for \$1.65, \$3.50 suit for
\$2.25, and a Five Dollar Suit goes for \$3.50.

STRAW HATS.

The Grand Climax on Straw Hats! Only a few, but all go at
25 cents. 25 Cents Takes the Best Straw Hat.

FURNISHINGS.

Furnishing Goods at actual cost.

HATS.

During this sale all hats may be had at a discount of 25 pr. ct.

—WE HAVE ALL WE ADVERTISE.—

PETREE & CO.

CREAM OF NEWS.

IF IT IS NEW AND TRUE THIS COLUMN
HAS IT.

Little River Association—Convict Captured
Jerry Hange—Skinner Caught—Henderson
Gone—Egged—Flea Times a Bride-
groom.

Clarksville Team Again.

The Clarksville ball team will cross
bats with our local nine at Athletic
Park in this city next Thursday and
Friday afternoons. The Clarksville
club has been greatly strengthened
since the last games in this city, hav-
ing secured at a large salary, the ser-
vices of Billie Earle, a National
League ball player, and known every-
where as one of the "Globe Trotters,"
he having made a tour of the world
with a team selected for that purpose.
In addition the following new players
have been signed and will play here:
Hart and Lever, pitchers; Eberfeld,
2nd base, and other crack base ball-
ists. The local team is in first-class
condition and will put up a close
game, being considered superior to
any club in the South, outside of the
big league. Those wishing to witness
base ball playing of the highest order
will have an opportunity of so doing
on these occasions.

Little River Baptist Association.

The Little River Baptist Associa-
tion, composed of churches in the
western portion of this county, and the
counties lying west of Christian,
will hold its annual meeting at Lit-
tle River church to-morrow, contin-
uing for several days. Rev. A. W.
Mecham is moderator, a position he
has filled nearly every year for 25 or
30 years. He is also pastor of the
church which gives the association
its name. The people of the vicinity
are making extensive preparations to
entertain the vast crowds who will be
in attendance. There will be dinner
on the ground each day for every-
body in attendance.

Henderson Shot Out.

Thursday's ball game resulted in
an easy victory for the locals. Score
15 to 4. On Friday a much better
game was put up, but the visiting ag-
gregation was shut out, the score be-
ing 12 to 0. The game was interest-
ing throughout and was highly en-
joyed by the spectators. Schmidt
pitched for the locals, and did fine
work, as usual. Only one error was
booked for the home nine. The
crowd was not so large as on the day
before. The double umpire system
was brought into use. Messrs Tibbs
and Olvey acting in that capacity.

Jury Failed to Agree.

In the trial of Henry Billings for
the murder at Lutesville, Mo., of
Wm. Smith, of Cerulean Springs, the
jury failed to agree and Billings was
returned to jail for a second trial.
Ten of the jurors were in favor of a
life sentence, two were for hanging
and one for two years in the peniten-
tiary. Billings shot Smith to death
it will be remembered, about eight
months ago, in Lutesville, where
Smith had been living for several
years.

A Bear in the Woods.

Several parties living in the vicinity
of Crofton report having seen a large
black bear in the woods near that
place last week. A party of fifteen
or twenty, armed with guns, clubs
and bats, have been out on a hunt
for the stray brute with their dogs,
but failed to come up with him. The
bear, when last seen, had a rope tied
around his neck, and had evidently
escaped from some bagpipers travel-
ing through the country.

Smith Defeats Quick.

The legislative race in Trigg, Sat-
urday, resulted in the nomination of
Mr. Denny P. Smith, formerly editor
of the Telephone. With three pre-
cincts not reported, the vote stood
488 for Smith and 187 for Geo. W.
Quick. The third candidate, Hon.
Wm. Wharton, retired from the race
last week. Mr. Smith is a very
bright and popular young man. He
has been non-committal on the sena-
torial race.

Many Times Married.

Mr. J. D. Woodruff, of Dawson, was
married to his fifth wife last Thurs-
day at the New Princeton Hotel, at
Princeton. The bride is Mrs. Eunice
Fox, of the same place, and is 45
years old, and has been married four
times. The groom is 71 years old.
They will make their future home in
Dawson. Rev. A. D. Moore, of Daw-
son, performed the ceremony.

Tennessee Convict Caught.

Lou Morse, a young colored woman
who escaped from the penitentiary
at Nashville July 9, was captured in
Princeton one day last week by officer
Wilson, of that place, and was im-
mediately taken back to prison. She
was sent to the penitentiary for three
years for petit larceny. The officer
got a good reward for his work.

A MUSICAL PRODIGY.

How He Secured a Liberal Musical
Education.

Eight years ago New York city
went wild over little Hoffman. He
created an excitement the like of
which we did not see until Paderewski
appeared here in 1892. He was such
a little fellow that it looked almost as
though he could be carried away in
the pocket of a greatcoat. He was
only ten years of age, but he played
the piano marvelously. Gerry tried
to stop his playing in the public,
claiming it was injuring the boy's
health. The father said: "But what
am I to do? I am poor and I am
earning this money to complete
little Joe's education."

Commodore Gerry then said:
"Will you take him off the stage for
six years if you receive money
enough to support yourself, his
mother and him, and to give him the
best instruction for that length of
time?"

The father replied that he would
gladly do so, and Commodore Gerry
within a week raised a sum of money
sufficient to yield a yearly income of
five thousand dollars. This he placed
in the hands of trustees, who were
bound to remit to Mr. Hoffman in
quarterly sums for six years. The
lad was taken back to Europe, be-
came the favorite pupil of Rubin-
stein and only a few weeks ago
appeared again in public, justifying
by his playing the highest promise
of his boyhood days.

Smith Claimed for Blackburn.

CADIZ, Aug. 5.—The nomination of
Denny P. Smith for representative
Saturday surprised no one here. Nor
was his big majority a surprise. All
the candidates took the same position
in their public speeches, and all in-
dorsed the resolutions of the meeting
that sent delegates to the Louisville
convention. It was well known that
Smith personally was for Gov. J. C.
Y. Brown for senator until that gen-
tleman withdrew, but all refrained
from committing themselves in their
speeches for U. S. Senator Smith all
the time saying he would be gov-
erned by instructions. Mr. Quick,
however, knowing that Blackburn's
friends were largely in the majority
in the county, decided on the eve of
the election to declare in a public
speech at Roaring Springs that he
would support Blackburn for U. S.
senator. Mr. Smith stood by his origi-
nal plan and refused to commit him-
self, saying he wished to be elected
on his personal merit and not on the
reputation of another, but pointing to
the meeting of the Democracy of the
county, June 17th, 95, said he would
be governed by the instructions of his
party.

Mr. Smith has satisfied the Demo-
crats who met in that meeting that
his Democracy is sound; that meet-
ing declared in favor of free coinage
of silver and Hays, and instruct-
ed the delegates to "vote for any
resolutions looking to that end."

Mr. Smith is a talented young gen-
tleman, and his instructions sent out
from here to the Louisville press that
Mr. Quick was defeated because
he was for Blackburn, will have no
effecting, but many mistakes, and
the facts are not known. We will
elect him. The county will instruct
for Blackburn again if necessary,
and Smith will vote as instructed.

Texas.

Will Leave To-morrow.

One of the largest crowds that ever
left the city on a similar trip, will de-
part for Old Point Comfort tomorrow
morning. The party will be joined
at Guthrie by about 30 from Clark-
sville and the various stations along
the L. & N. from Guthrie to Louis-
ville will nearly all furnish delega-
tions. At Louisville a large party
from Owensboro, one from Hender-
son, and one from Paducah will be
added to the list. There will be be-
tween two and three hundred people
to go on the trip and it will require a
train of seven sleepers and two day
coaches to carry them, besides two
baggage cars, and the train will be
run with what is known as a "double
header"—with two engines. This
great trip to the sea shore is always
filled with pleasant events and the
party which will be made up of the
best people of the country, will be a
most congenial one in every respect.
A majority of those going will spend
about two weeks from home, while
good many will stay the limit of the
ticket, which is three weeks.

Change of Schedule.

A slight change in L. & N. time
card went into effect Sunday. The
new schedule only affects train No.
51, the south bound passenger, which
has been arriving at 6:13 p.m. Here-
after this train will arrive at 5:33 p.m.,
twenty minutes later.

Barbecue and Speaking.

There will be a barbecue and pub-
lic speaking at Dade's Grove, near E.
A. Stowe's, next Saturday. Speeches
will be made by Hon. J. D. Clardy,
Mr. O. M. James, of Marion, and Mr.
W. R. Howell, of Hopkinsville.

"POP" BEAT THE MONOPOLY.

And Gave the Youngsters a Chance
to Get Weighed.

A Philadelphia Ledger reporter
occupied one of the benches in a
down town square with a politician,
when, sauntering along at an easy
gait, came the father of a family,
and he had the family in tow. His
right hand held the left hand of a
five-year-old, while an infant with a
cute little white sunbonnet perched
on his left arm, endeavoring to un-
fasten the few straggling hairs orna-
menting the pater's upper lip. The
wife and two small sons, who looked
about ten and twelve years old, fol-
lowed the advance guard of the fam-
ily.

Near the center of the square
stood one of Councilman Bristow's
beautiful slot machines, with its big,
clock-like face beaming patronizingly
on the group, to whom it silently
announced that if one went in, it
would give correct weight. As soon
as son No. 1 had read the announce-
ment he pleaded so earnestly to
"get weighed" that his two younger
brothers joined in the chorus.

As soon as the father could get a
way in, he edged up, he quietly
remarked to the clamoring juveniles
that it was Thursday and he "only
had six cents left."

The trio of youngsters received
this news with crestfallen counten-
ances, but suddenly the father kind-
ly of a countenance on the sons on the
father's lit up with the light and
expression of a man who has
"struck a good thing."

Quickly, almost nervously, he
headed the trio to his window, get-
ting into his pocket, he produced
a nickel and a copper.

"Pop" stood on the scale and
dropped in the penny. The hand
traveled around the dial until it
stood opposite the mark indicating
one hundred and fifty-two pounds.
Then, before he got off the scale, he
had his wife step on. The hand
went back to one hundred and
thirty-seven. Then, in succession,
the twelve-year-old son, the ten-
year-old, the five-year-old and the
baby were weighed, and gathering
around him, "Pop" walked proudly
off, with the visible
feeling of satisfaction at having
beaten a "grinding, grasping
monopoly" out of five cents.

ONE WOMAN SAW THE JOKE.

She Also Embellished It to Her Hus-
band.

A half-dozen young lawyers hap-
pened together at the courthouse
a few days ago, and one of them re-
marked that he had told his wife a
very funny story and she never
cracked a smile, so he proposed,
said the Birmingham Age-Herald,
that the others tell it to their wives
and they would meet together and
report the results. The story was
this:

A widow desiring to hold com-
munication with her dead husband,
feeling especially "howdy,"
whether he was happy in the other
world, went to a spiritualist and
asked that the late husband be
called up. In a little while it was
announced that he was at hand.
The weeping widow said: "Howdy,
old fellow," and he said: "Howdy,
Sweetie. Then, with a voice full of
mournfulness, asked if he was happy in his
present state. The spirit yawned
and answered: "Yaas, 'bout as
happy as I was on earth. Don't see
much change." Then she said:
"Where are you at, John?" He
said: "I'm in hell."

When the lawyers met again they
all reported that their wives couldn't
see anything funny in the story, ex-
cept one, and they called on him for
a report, after the laugh went
around. "W-a-a," he said, "I
think I got the worst of it. I told
her the story in a very significant
way, just like it was she and I,
sorter sarcastically and funny, too,
and then I was right full of laugh-
and chuckled, and she turned round
and said: 'If that had been your
spirit, Jim, that said that to me, I
would have said to you were right
where you ought to be.'"

Garland Penn, chief of the negro
department at the Cotton States
and International exposition, visited
the Tuskegee normal and industrial
institute, Tuskegee, Ala., and
personally inspected the exhibit to
be made by that institution. The
exhibit will cover a representation
of twenty-six departments, and will
be in every detail the work of
colored boys and girls. The exhibit
from the state normal and industrial
institute at Normal, over which
Prof. W. H. Council presides, will
also be a conspicuous exhibit of the
negro department.

FAMOUS NAVAL TROPHY.

Why British Yachtmen Wish to Win the America's Cup.

Several Good and Substantial Reasons Why the Prize Should Remain in the United States—Continued.

The sporting event par excellence of the year, the one most popular to Americans, is the contest for the America's cup, which will take place on the ocean course of the New York Yacht club between the 7th and 14th of September.

The visible prize of this contest is the cup offered by the queen of England in 1851 for competition among the yachts of all nations. It was valued then at 100 sovereigns. Plate of this character is frequently overvalued. I have no doubt, observes a writer in the Philadelphia Press, that many American silvermiths would be glad to duplicate this "cup" for \$250.

Since the cup was won by the yacht America, in the regatta from Cowes, around the Isle of Wight, August 2, 1851, the English have made seven unsuccessful attempts to recover it, and the expense attendant upon these futile efforts has been over \$1,000,000. The eighth attempt will be made at the contest to Lord Dunraven and the other members of his English syndicate of not less than \$100,000.

In the attempts to wrest the cup from us 15 races have been sailed, in all kinds of weather, and of these only one was won by the English representative. That one was taken by the Livonia, in her race against the Columbia, October 19, 1871. The Columbia was disabled. The day before she had beaten her competitor nearly 11 minutes. In the succeeding races of the series the English took the Columbia's place and beat the Livonia with ease.

It is needless to state that the English would not have spent a tithe of the money it had cost them to try to regain the cup merely because of its intrinsic or sentimental value. They are too practical for that. They know that the cup is the visible emblem of naval superiority, and that while it remains in our possession the claim that England is the greatest sailing nation in the world is refuted by the fact that she won the cup from a fleet of the best products of England's most capable naval designers and constructors, and for nearly half a century we have



THE AMERICA'S CUP.

laughed to scorn their attempts to win it back.

Our new war steamers far exceed in speed, armament and ability to travel long distances without requiring the use of any other fuel than coal, and Japan will, in the next few years, spend millions of dollars for new war steamers. If we resist successfully the eighth attempt to wrest the cup from us, which will be made next September, at least half of this money ought to be spent in our ship yards, and doubtless it will. That is why all Americans, regardless of political preferences, should desire the Defender to defeat the English yacht, be she Alisa or Valkyrie III., or better still, the prince of Wales' pet, the Britannia.

The English have long claimed, and their persistence in making the claim and in reiterating it has induced many to believe it, that they can build ships far cheaper than we can. This is a fallacy. Their first-class ships cost more than we can build them for, as has been proved in the case of the St. Louis and St. Paul. The cheap tramp steamers they build could not get a register from the United States government. They do not come up to our requirements in many essentials.

Regarding our prospects of retaining the cup, it can be said that they are fairly good, though it must be admitted we have more to fear than ever before. This is because the English have, reluctantly, adopted many of the features that go to make up the distinguishing points of American boats. Practically, the Alisa is an American model. In breadth of beam, in shallowness of hold and in her practically level deck, she more closely resembles our boats than any in England. The Valkyrie III. will have to be faster to beat her.

To most German visitors to Rome Goethe is a sort of deity, and after his death every trace of his life there, however unimportant, was unearthed and visited as if it had been a sacred shrine. One of these shrines is a humble inn, where the great poet used to take a glass of wine in the evening. Mr. Rudolf Lehmann relates that an enthusiastic young Teuton, engaged in this pilgrimage, asked the waiter in his broken Italian whether this was really the spot that Goethe used to visit. "Gott, Gott, no lo conosco, I never heard of him," said the waiter. Then, seeing suddenly that he was disappointing a customer, he added: "Oh yes, of course, Gott—he has just this moment gone."

A FRANKLIN PROVERB.
"Learn to say 'no' of proverb he was a wise man."
He straight began to practise this. Upon the bill collector.

THE MONEY QUESTION.

Senator John F. Jones Gives the Key to the Financial Situation—The Value of Dollars.

Political economy has been called "the dismal science." The most dismal branch of it, if men are to endeavor to force conclusions to fit some preconceived theory without reference to principles, is that which relates to money. The persistent determination to make the whole science subordinate to the absurdities of the gold standard has operated like a Westinghouse brake on the progress of the civilized world.

But there is one principle of monetary science that, if it is steadfastly in view, will constitute an unerring guide through what would otherwise be a path of inextinguishable difficulty.

The principle is that the value of the unit of money in any country is determined by the number of units in circulation. In other words, the value of every dollar depends on the number of dollars out.

The greater the number of dollars out, other things being equal, the less will be the value of the dollar. The fewer the number out, other things remaining the same, the greater the value of each, and this without any regard whatever to the number of which the dollars are composed. This is the key to the financial situation in the United States. Much more, it is the key to the financial situation in every land. Without this key it is vain that the student attempts to unlock the door leading to the arcanum of monetary knowledge. Unlike many of the locks made by man, the lock on that door is unbreakable. The household of science is one that thieves cannot break through and steal. He who would enter must first find the key. With this key in hand, the most secret recesses may be explored with confidence. Without it, the student travels in a circle, retracing after much labor to the point from which he started upon his journey.

Like one in a maze, when most confidently expecting to find his way out, he but sees himself coming up against impassable barriers. If money were unlimited in quantity, it would have no value whatever. Nothing has value which is unlimited in quantity. If instead of sand the ocean beach were strewn with gold dust, it would have no value whatever as a commodity. Yet if that gold dust were taken up and coined into pieces of money, the number of such pieces being limited, the money would have value. And, on the other hand, as Adam Smith says, if gold should reach a certain degree of scarcity, the slightest bit of it might become as valuable as a diamond.

So absolutely clear are the leading writers that the value of money unit is in every case, other things being equal, determined by the number of units out and does not depend on the material of which the money may be composed that they have not the slightest hesitation in asserting that the rule applies equally to uncovered paper money, so that the value of every dollar of gold and silver in circulation is diminished or increased according as the quantity of paper money is increased or diminished, and reciprocally as to all of these, the increase in the number of dollars of either kind diminishes the value of each dollar of the others, while the decrease in the number of either increases the value of each of the others, without the slightest regard to the material of which either of the dollars is composed.

If this be so, if the value of the unit of money depends not on the material of which it is composed, but on the quantity, what becomes of the gold standard? If this be so, inasmuch as silver has been utilized as money since the dawn of civilization, why should it now, unless senators are prepared to abandon the automatic system altogether? If we must by legislation compel a change in the value of money, why legislate so that it can change in one direction only, and that the direction, which is always favorable to the classes that lend money and live idly in their direction, most injurious to society, most fatal to industry, most narcotizing to energy?

The idea that the value of a treasury note issued by government such as ours is not based on the number issued, but on something behind the note, or upon the credit of the government, defames the whole idea of money. It is a fiction because people have been accustomed to look upon money as something of "intrinsic" value, and on that theory they have been at a loss to account for the fact that uncovered paper dollars, when sufficiently restricted in number, have precisely the same purchasing power as gold money, quantity for quantity. There is no question of credit about it. No man takes a piece of money of any kind, whether gold or silver or paper, as a piece of credit. If it is not legal tender, it is not, in the true and full sense, money at all; if a full legal tender, it needs nothing behind it, but the law which makes it a legal tender for all debts and demands, and a regulation of its quantity, to maintain the monetary unit at any desired level.

It is not the credit, but the power of the government that is behind it in the law of legal tender and in the right to increase or diminish the issues. Taxes are payable in money, and debts are payable in money, and thereby way that people can get money with which to pay their taxes and compete with one another for it in all the occupations of life. It is this universal competition to get it that fixes the value of all kinds of money, as it is competition that fixes the value of all other things. In this work of competition the number of dollars to be competed for, other things being unchanged, must determine the value of each dollar.

We are informed by so-called "financial" and statisticians, and by an army of ready-made political economists among the gold standard press—"gentlemen who have not taken the trouble to carefully study the subject—that the value of gold is unchanging, and that to attempt to depart from

what is called the "gold standard" would be to set at naught all the principles of justice and even to defy the very laws of nature. This is an argument used only since the demonstration of silver. Up to that time it was well recognized by all who gave attention to the subject of money, and is still well recognized by all the authorities on political economy, that both silver and gold are variable in value. So serious indeed have from time to time been the variations in the value of money that thoughtful men—some of them distinguished economists—have long observed and commented on the gross injustice which such variations involve, and various suggestions have been made of methods for securing stability of value in the monetary unit.

Up to the period when the creditors discovered the ingenious plan of surreptitiously increasing by an appeal to the legislative arm of all governments the value of all debts due, and to become due to them, by depriving debtors of the immortal right to pay in either of the two metals, it was acknowledged by the most eminent economists that the adoption of a single metal as a so-called standard of money did not secure a great degree of uniformity in value as the adoption of both metals. This may seem a paradox to those who have not reflected on the essential nature of money and on the method by which it obtains what is termed its "value," which it does through the medium of the prices of commodities. They ask: How can there be a standard composed of two things? Must not a standard be one? Can it be two or more?

The seeming paradox involved in the idea that what is called a "standard of value" may be composed of more than one material is made plain when it is borne in mind that it is not the material but the quantity of money which constitutes the standard. The quality to which in the case of value the word "standard" is applied is not a quality inhering in the material of the money. Value, as I have shown, does not reside in any article or in the substance of any article. When the consideration to be kept in view is not an object but a service—not a material, but a function—the instrument by which that service or function is performed need not necessarily be limited to one material. Inasmuch as the purpose to be served is the attainment of a correct result, whatever the material by which it may be accomplished, such number of materials as may be indispensable to that end should be employed. If we wish to obtain a clock which shall indicate the correct time, we do not insist that it shall be made of one material. The material of which money is made is no more standard of value than the material of a clock is the standard of time. The yardstick, which by statute is declared to be the model for all other yardsticks is made of bronze, but bronze is not therefore a standard of length. A bushel measure may be composed of any material or of any number of materials combined, but this makes no difference so long as the precise purpose sought is attained—namely, securing of perfect accuracy of measurement. If we assume the model or "standard" bushel measure to be composed of brass, it is not the brass that is the standard of measure. Assuming that all bushel measures were made of brass, then this particular piece of brass comprising the model would be a standard by which to test the metal of which all future bushel measures may be made, but this does not constitute brass as a "standard" of official content.

Credits aid in the establishment and maintenance of prices, but credits are themselves based on the quantity of money available for liquidation. They can be safely extended only to the degree to which money payments can in the ordinary course of business be made. No one will pretend to say that credits can be wisely extended beyond that point.

Hence a gold standard means a maintenance of a level of prices consistent with the quantity in use as money, which means a level of prices on the average the same as those prevailing in gold-using countries. This must be clear from the consideration that if from a country which possessed no gold mines all the gold had been sent out it could be attracted back only by free commodity, which clearly means that unless the prices of the commodities forming the subject of international trade were for the momentary here there in the country from which the gold should come we could not have exported the commodities except at a loss.

Notes on Silver.
A recent letter written by ex-Gov. Boies of Iowa, upon the free coinage of silver closes with this declaration: "One fact ought to be recognized by all. This man will not long submit to a financial system that places it at the mercy of the money power of this or any other country. I frankly admit that if the question is to be narrowed to the single issue of permanent gold monometallism on one side or unconditional free coinage of both metals at the old rate on the other, I am in favor of free coinage, because I believe it will at least be the beginning of a broadened financial system that will not be so perverted in the near future as to give us an absolutely safe and sound currency, the foundation of which will be, legally at least, and I believe practically, the equal use of both gold and silver as money of redemption."

"Sir," she said, "I am a woman with a past."

The theatrical manager shook his head.

"The woods," said he, "that is to say, the wood wings, is full of 'em now.'"

"But," the fair creature pleaded, "not only have I a past, but it has been continued without change right up to the present time."

But the manager was obdurate.—Cincinnati Tribune.

Doctors' Say;
Bilious and Intermittent Fevers which prevail in miasmatic districts are invariably accompanied by derangements of the Stomach Liver and Bowels. The liver is the great "driving wheel" in the mechanism of man, and when it is out of order, the whole system becomes deranged and disease is the result.

Tutt's Liver Pills
Cure all Liver Troubles.

In Poor Health

means so much more than you imagine—serious and fatal diseases result from trifling ailments neglected. Don't play with Nature's greatest gift—health.

Brown's Iron Bitters

It Cures
Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Constipation, Indigestion, Malaria, Nervous ailments, Women's complaints.

SWAYNE'S OINTMENT
Solely for Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Wounds, Ulcers, Eczema, Itch, and all Skin Diseases. Sold by R. C. HARDWICK.

OSMANLIS ORIENTAL SEXUAL PILLS

Do You Suffer

From indigestion, sour stomach, headache, flatulency, distress after eating? Or is it a case of lost appetite, want of energy, weakness, debility? Are you nervous, restless, sleepless, worn out in body and in mind? Have you pains in the back, side, head, arms, shoulders, chest? Are you filled with mal-odor, salivary complexion, coated tongue, a hot sweat, dry cough, chills and fever?

ROYAL GERMETER STUMP PRICES

GERMETER WILL CURE YOU.

Sold by R. C. Hardwick, druggist

James H. Cockrell, a farmer near Lafayette, Ind., was blown to atoms while trying to rid his farm stumps with dynamite.

Daniel Evans, of Delphos, O., died of a broken heart as the result of constant brooding over his son-in-law's death.

AT COST! AT COST! AT COST!

GREATEST SALE OF THE YEAR!

ENTIRE STOCK OF MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS AT COST!

From now until September the 1st we will sell for cost. We have just taken stock and to make room for our Fall Goods everything goes. We invite everyone to call and be convinced that this is no humbug advertisement, but

We Mean What We Say! It will pay you to call and get the Best Bargains ever offered in this city. Come and Try Us and you will not be deceived. Remember the place.

THE LEADER

Mme. Fleurette Levy Mgr

Prices Cut

Sailors! Shapes! Sailor

I have them. You want them. At prices from 10c to \$2.00, all colors. I am daily receiving all the latest novelties

The Palace Leads

in Styles. Trimmed Hats from 25c to \$5.00. Ribbons, Laces, Silks, Velvets, Flowers, Hair Ornaments, Ladies' Vests, Gloves, Silk Floss, Stamped Goods, Corsets, Hosiery. Also a full line of Butterick Patterns

MRS ADA LAYNE

CORNER 9TH & MAIN

TERMS CASH

GREEN APPLES! DRIED APPLES!

We are the largest exporters of dried fruit in the world, and the largest receiver and shippers of green apples in the state and get the highest market prices. All we ask is a trial shipment to prove these facts. Send us tree on application. For further information and prices write to our office.

HERNDON-CARTER CO., INCORPORATED, Louisville, Ky.

2 and 3 FOOT BOARDS

AT::

ROYAL GERMETER STUMP PRICES

J. H. DAGG.

'PHONE 98.

GERMETER WILL CURE YOU.

Sold by R. C. Hardwick, druggist

James H. Cockrell, a farmer near Lafayette, Ind., was blown to atoms while trying to rid his farm stumps with dynamite.

Daniel Evans, of Delphos, O., died of a broken heart as the result of constant brooding over his son-in-law's death.

FREEZING QUICKSAND.

Novel Engineering Experiment in Progress in New York.

A Difficult Problem Which Gotham's New Delivery Has Presented to the Contractors—How It is Being Solved—Watched with Interest.

Some of the work on the Speedway, as contractors who are doing it have already found out, is going to cost much more than the preliminary estimates of the park department engineers, says the New York Herald. The city will, of course, will have to pay for it finally, but meanwhile as the costs roll up engineers are very greatly interested in a process to which the added expense will be due. It is no more or less than freezing quicksand. The work is going on at a point in the construction of the Speedway immediately south of High Bridge, where there is now a huge hole in the ground along the Harlem river, which will be even longer and deeper before the work of securing a foundation for the Speedway retaining wall is completed.

The work is of a character to peculiarly interest engineers. Though somewhat similar steps have been adopted once or twice in the history of engineering science before, never have the same intricate problem been presented as now. The success of this experiment will be watched, therefore, with interest. Its cost will probably be in the neighborhood of thirty-five thousand dollars.

James D. Leary has the contract for constructing the section of Speedway upon which the unusual effort is to be made, and, curiously enough, the difficulty was encountered in the final fifty feet of his contract, which extends only from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street to High Bridge. The work necessitates sinking a retaining wall to a rock foundation along the river side of the Speedway, and engineers' soundings at this particular point located this rock eighteen feet below the surface. Whether their sounding rods struck a detached stone here or not is not certain, but it has developed that hard bottom is probably twenty feet lower than supposed at the outset.

After sinking their sheeting to what was presumed to be the required depth it was found to be too short, and then a bed of quicksand developed, and no heavy work could be made. In this emergency the expedient of freezing this bank of quicksand and water so that it would not overflow the excavation for the wall's foundation had to be adopted.

Wart & McDermott are doing this work, and they have introduced several new ideas into it. The plan is to freeze the bank whence the flow of mud and sand comes, so that a solid wall will be formed, next which the excavation will be sunk to the required depth—probably thirty-five feet or more. To accomplish this a row of four-inch pipes, spaced ten feet apart, capped at the bottom, have been sunk perpendicularly to a depth of forty feet. Into each a smaller pipe, open at the bottom, has been inserted to within an inch and a half of the bottom. By means of a huge compressor the air is forced through the small pipes into the larger and returned for further service into the condenser. It has been possible thus to use air cooled by expansion to about fifty degrees below zero, and the effect of this intense cold upon the flowing mud and quicksand has been to solidify it. With a coffer dam to exclude the water of the Harlem the excavation is now being slowly sunk to rock. Some time will be required to complete this intricate work, but it is expected to prove a success in the end.

A Girl in Gray.

A certain auburn-haired girl appeared at an evening party not long ago in a simple gown which made her look like a picture. It was of sheer gray tulle, and she wore a mouse-gray satin, the outer skirt being very full and edged with fluttering ruffles. The blouse was composed of gray satin ribbon, three inches wide, alternating with creamy white lace, with a beautifully finished edge of the ribbon. At the neck was worn a dog collar of silver. The sleeves were immensely tight, the tightly fitting lower arm buttoned with silver ornaments to match the collar. Gray silk stockings and gray suede slippers, with a sole of silver embroidery and gray suede gloves completed the picture, which any red-haired girl may duplicate for very little.—N. Y. Advertiser.

The Presbyterians.

The "Presbyterian church in the United States" claims a membership of 179,721, and holds church property valued at \$3,812,162. The number of societies in this denomination is 2,391, which hold services in 2,288 churches, seating 690,343 people, and occupies also 143 halls, with a seating capacity of 19,894.

FLOORED THE FAKIR.

Printed Lectures Had No Answer for That Question.

A new fakir struck town last week. He was new in two senses, says the Buffalo Express. He hadn't been long in the business and his fakery was a novelty. He was a young fellow from Connecticut farm, whom the king of fakirs, who does business in Grant street, New York, had inveigled into buying the "territorial rights" for western New York for a burglar alarm, which consisted simply of a paper cap, such as children use in their toy pistols, fitting into a socket near the catch in a window frame. When a burglar attempted to open a window by manipulating the catch, so the inventor's theory sufficiently loud to awaken the householder and result in the crackman's capture. The cap and socket could also be used to play a practical joke on the buyer's friends. They could be affixed to a door, which the victim could then be induced to "tamper with," thus giving the connoisseur and the hearty laughter of the assembled company, etc.

The new fakir did pretty well at first. He selected an eligible corner on a busy street and usually had an open-mouthed crowd around him. On the second day fate snatched him away in the person of a sad-eyed, thoughtful-browed man, who listened for awhile and then interrupted the lecturer thus:

"Will you allow me to ask you a question, mister?"

"C't'nly, sir," replied the fakir.

"Well, then, suppose the burglar knows the cap is in the window and pulls it out. Would he not be instead of shoving up the lower half of the window to which the alarm is affixed—what provision does your device make for such a contingency?"

The fakir thought for awhile. No such emergency had been provided for in the printed lecture which he had bought with his "territorial rights." He hemmed and hawed and quibbled, but he had no answer ready. The crowd appreciated the fact and jeered and melted away.

That night an idea came to a broken-hearted man who was riding in a boxcar toward Cleveland. It was the failed fakir. "Why, durn it," he said to himself, "a man couldn't crawl in through the top of a window without shoving the sash down far enough to touch the catch and strike the cap. Why didn't I think of that when that fellow was joshing me this afternoon?"

But it was then too late.

Thus does fate make monkeys of men.

MEASURES OF QUARANTINE.

Texas Mob Law Intended to Keep Out Eastern Band of Morals.

The eastern man in a tough part of Texas was present at a chain-lighting trial of a man charged with horse stealing. That is to say, he was not "charged" with it—he had been caught in the act, and the rope was about his neck. The eastern man thought it was time to do something, and he lifted up his voice.

"Gentlemen," he shouted, "you must not do this thing."

The crowd stopped in amazement. "What's the matter with you?" inquired the leader, coming up close to the easterner.

"I say you must not do this thing," he repeated.

"Why not?" asked the leader.

"Because it is against the law."

This was a new reasoning, and the leader stayed the proceedings a moment.

"Say," he inquired, "what air you from?"

"New York," responded the visitor.

The gang yelled its disapproval.

"I reckon you'd better scatter, mister," said the leader, menacingly.

"We read the papers, we do, and we air doing this thing for a quarantine air in the brand air morals."

"You fellows keep on tap in this town. Texas ain't no paradise, but it ain't no New York, nuther. Now you git, mister, and boys, a pull all together on that thar rope."—N. Y. World.

Caring for a Pipe.

"When you want to buy a briar pipe," said a dealer recently, "get a short briar. You will find it preferable also to get an imported make. Any pipe will get rank unless it is taken care of, and I think a briar root should be cleaned and oiled once a week if it is used by a steady smoker. By the way, the simplest and best method of cleaning a pipe is to do it with the aid of a piece of string. Unravel one end of the string three-quarters of the length, push the other end through the bore and draw it through slowly. Another point smokers should know is that a pipe ought to be carried in a loose, camouflaged case, not in a box case, so that the air can reach it. A pipe is as helpless as a baby, and needs as much care."

TOO MANY SQUIRRELS.

Any Disease Welcome That Carries off the Animals.

Whitman County, A. T., Contains the Infested District—Pestilence Attempts of Land-Holders in the Way of Extirpation.

It has been the hope and prayer of all farmers in the southern and western parts of Whitman county for several years past that some kind of a contagious disease would break out or could be inoculated into the troublesome ground squirrel. Several attempts have been made to breed some kind of a disease among them, but all seem to have been unsuccessful.

In view of these numerous unsuccessful attempts, says the Arizonian, and the interest taken in the matter, considerable comment was caused a few days ago by the report coming from near Penways that there was some kind of disease which was killing the pests in large numbers, and the country might hope to be free from their devastating ravages.

A Spokesman-Review correspondent has made an extensive trip through the infested district, in order to investigate the authenticity of the reports and the extent to which the disease is proving fatal. There seems to be no doubt that there is a contagion among them, which is proving fatal to a few, though not to the extent that has been represented. The first effect on the animals is to make them dumpy and stupid, then scabs and sores appear on the body of the animal, and soon they lose the use of their hind parts and are barely able to get out of doors. Varying degrees were found, but the animals were to be less numerous than they were a few weeks ago. The decrease in numbers is explained by some observers by the fact that the females have gone in their holes to have their young, but it has also been noticed in districts where the young squirrels are old enough to get out of their holes. Already preparations are being made to spread the disease. Inquiries come from all over the country concerning the authenticity of the reports, and the effect it is having to decrease the numbers and ravages of the pests.

But while the farmers are anxiously watching the outcome of the infection, they are by no means idle in aiding nature to destroy their enemy. Traps, guns, bombs and all kinds of poisons are used in aid of their destruction. One Colfax firm has already sold over five hundred ounces of strychnine, and other poisons in proportion. Arsenic seems to be springing into favor as a destroyer, but some who have been experimenting with it report rather unfavorably. Since the success of the western one-third of this country depends almost entirely on the discovery of some method which will promptly and effectively exterminate these mischievous little animals all new suggestions to that end are thankfully received and given a fair trial. In Spokane county five hundred patent bombs for the extermination of squirrels have been received by the county commissioners for distribution among the farmers.

THE DICTIONARY GROWS.

Reporter's Attempt to Describe a Game of Baseball.

The possibilities of the English language have frequently been taxed to describe the great American game of baseball, but for striking illustration this from the Herald, of Quincy, Ill., has rarely been equaled.

"The glass-armed toy soldiers of this town were fed to the pigs yesterday by the cadaverous Indian grave robbers from Omaha. The dabbly, one-lunged Reubens who represent the Gem City in the reckless rush for the baseball pennant had their shins totted by the basilisk-eyed cattle drivers from the west. They stood around with gaping eyeballs like a hen on a hot nail, and suffered the grizzly yaps of Omaha to run the bases until their necks were long with thirst. Hickey had more errors than the Col's Financial School, and led the rheumatic procession to the morgue. The Quickeys were full of straw and scrap iron. They couldn't hit a brick wagon with a pickaxe and ran bases like palthebarers at a funeral. If these base hits were growing on the back of every man's neck the couldn't reach 'em with a feather duster. It looked as if the Amalgamated Union of South American Hoodoos was in session for work in the thirty-third degree. The geezers stood about and whistled for help, and were so weak they couldn't lift a glass of beer if it had been all foam. Everything was yellow, rocky and whang-basted, like a stiglosses full of dog-gieammon. The game was whistled and frobbisthen. The Omahogs were 'bad enough, but the Quincy Brown Sox had their fins seared up until they couldn't hold a cray quilt unless it was tied around their necks."

L. & N. TIME TABLE.

TRAFFIC SOUTH.
No. 31 St. Louis Pass Mail. 9:50 a. m.
No. 45 Nashville Asoon. 1:10 p. m.
No. 46 St. Louis Express. 1:30 p. m.
TRAFFIC NORTH.
No. 32 St. Louis Pass Mail. 4:30 a. m.
No. 44 Nashville Asoon. 1:10 p. m.
No. 43 St. Louis Express. 1:30 p. m.
Nashville Accommodation does not run on Sunday.
Nashville bound at Louisville and Chicago Fast trains have through trains and sleepers.
Fast line stops at all important stations and stations, for through Pullman sleeping cars to Atlanta, Ga.
J. M. ADAMS, AGENT.

L. & N. R. R.

THE GREAT THROUGH TRUNK LINE

Between the cities of

Cincinnati, Lexington, Louisville, Evansville, St. Louis,

And the cities of

Nashville, Memphis, Montgomery, Mobile and New Orleans.

WITHOUT CHANGE! AND SPEED UNPARALLELED.

Pullman Palace Cars for Atlanta, Savannah, Macon, Jacksonville and points in Florida.

Connections are made at Guthrie and Nashville for all points North, East, South and West.

EMIGRANTS Seeking homes on the line of this road will receive special low rates. See agents of this company for rates, routes, etc., or write to

C. P. ATWELL, G. P. & T., Louisville.

JOHN BUCHAN, ST. JOHN BOYLE, (RECEIPTS).

G. O. & W. R. R.

(THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ROUTE)

TO

Louisville, Evansville & Cincinnati

—AND ALL POINTS—

EATS

—TO—

Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans

—AND ALL POINTS—

SOUTH.

Limited Trains and Perfect Service.

Connecting at Memphis with through trains to all points in

Arkansas and Texas.

Rates, tickets, and all information will be furnished on application to your nearest ticket agent.

T. B. LYNN, General Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, ST. LOUIS & TEXAS RAILWAY.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 1, 1896.

WEST BOUND

No. 52. No. 51. Daily. Daily.

Lv. Louisville. 6:50 p. m. 7:45 a. m.

St. Louis. 7:20 a. m. 8:40 a. m.

Brandsburg. 8:04 p. m. 9:17 a. m.

Triverton. 8:30 p. m. 9:45 a. m.

St. Louis. 9:00 p. m. 10:20 a. m.

Cincinnati. 9:25 p. m. 10:50 a. m.

Hawesville. 9:50 p. m. 11:15 a. m.

Lewistown. 10:15 p. m. 11:40 a. m.

St. Louis. 10:40 p. m. 12:10 a. m.

St. Louis. 11:10 p. m. 12:40 a. m.

St. Louis. 11:40 p. m. 1:10 a. m.

St. Louis. 12:10 a. m. 1:40 a. m.

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St. Louis. 2:10 a. m. 3:40 a. m.

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St. Louis. 5:40 p. m. 7:10 p. m.

St. Louis. 6:10 p. m. 7:40 p. m.

St. Louis. 6:40 p. m. 8:10 p. m.

1845. —INSURE IN THE OLD RELIABLE— 1896.

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY. AMZI DODD, President.

Total Assets, January 1st, 1896. \$5,353,011.17
Paid Policy Holders since organization. 187,964,868.68
Surplus (Forbes & S. Standard). 6,786,000.00
Losses paid in Kentucky, over. 8,000.00
Add to above year. GUARANTEED CASH SURRENDER VALUE of all endowment policies. INCONTINGIBLE. CASH LOANS made on assignable policies. In case of lapse, no FORFEITURE. Policy is continued in force FOR FULL AMOUNT OF the premium or is transferred, to the purchase of a paid up policy. No restrictions as to RESIDENCE or OCCUPATION.

THE BEST CONTRACT EVER OFFERED.

Call or write for sample policy at your age and on plan desired.
F. W. SMITH & CO., State Agents, 542 West Main street, Louisville, Ky.
CALLIS & WALLACE, Local Agents, HOPKINSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

TOM P. MAJOR, Late of Clarksville, Tenn. JAS. D. HEALEY, Jr., Late of Givens, Headley, & Co.

Major TOBACCO WAREHOUSE, TOM P. MAJOR & CO. Props. NO. 1025 West Main Street LOUISVILLE, - KY.

W. G. WHEELER Book-keeper. JOHN S. MILLS

WHEELER, MILLS & CO., WAREHOUSEMEN, COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GRAIN DEALERS. Fire Proof Warehouse. Russellville and Railroad Streets, Hopkinsville, Kentucky. Liberal Advances on Consignments. All Tobacco Sent Us Covered by Insurance.

T. R. HANCOCK. R. C. WILCOX

T. R. HANCOCK & CO., HANCOCK :: WAREHOUSE, CLARKSVILLE, - TENN. Tobacco Warehousemen and Commission Merchants. Liberal Advances on Tobacco Store. T. R. HANCOCK, Sole Agent.

NAT. GAITHER. JAS. WEST

GAITHER & WEST. TOBACCO COMMISSION MERCHANTS And Proprietors PLANTER'S Warehouse HOPKINSVILLE, - K.

W. E. RAGSDALE. R. E. COOPER

RAGSDALE, COOPER & CO. Main St. Tobacco Warehouse. HOPKINSVILLE, - KY. Special attention to sampling and selling tobacco. Liberal advances made on consignments. Our charges for selling Tobacco will remain \$2.50. No commission.

J. B. ALLEN, Gen'l. Agent. L. E. DADD, Book-keeper. C. P. WAREFIELD, Sup.

Union Tobacco Warehouse, COMMERCIAL AND HINTER STS. Clarksville, - Tennessee

LIBERAL ADVANCE MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS. Free Storage to Planters. Correspondence Solicited.

Prompt and Careful Attention to All Business Entrusted to Us.

T. C. HANBERY. M. F. SHRYER.

PEOPLE'S WAREHOUSE, HANBERY & SHRYER, Prop's. Railroad Street, Between Tenth and Eleventh. Hopkinsville, - Ky. Liberal attention given to sampling and selling all tobacco consigned to them. Liberal advances on tobacco in store. Good quarters for teams and teamsters. All tobacco insured unless otherwise instructed.

Established 1869.

ABERNATHY & CO. Tobacco Commission Merchants CENTRAL WAREHOUSE. Hopkinsville, - Ky.

Emperor Williams is an eager lawn tennis player and occasionally practice the game even in winter.

AROUND AND ABOUT.

NOTHING BUT NEWS FOUND IN THIS COLUMN.

A Condensed Account of the Latest Happenings Tolerably Told for Busy Readers.

Coxey has been nominated for governor by the Ohio Populist.

At Nashville two big companies increased the pay of their employes.

John Porter, col., hung himself at Paris.

The Danville fair was largely attended last week.

Jim Matney, who killed Will Thacker, a wife beater, in Pike county last week, has been acquitted.

Miss Annie Wieland, of Louisville, demands \$10,000 damages from James Reed for breach of promise.

The Big Four will begin running into Louisville over the new bridge August 18.

Maj. A. T. Wood, at Mt. Sterling, has announced himself a Republican candidate for the U. S. Senate.

Pugilist Jim Corbett's wife has secured a divorce and \$250 alimony a year and Jim cannot marry again.

The Kentucky Lumber Company's mill at Williamsburg, was destroyed by fire. Loss \$50,000.

Three tramps were killed and five injured in a freight wreck near Canton, Ohio.

The Standard Water Co., of Cincinnati, O., assigned Assets \$800,000; liabilities \$400,000.

John Quincy Adams, a member of the revolutionary family, died suddenly while riding a wheel at Niagara Falls.

Heron Fleming, a Kentucky and Virginia outlaw, was acquitted of complicity in the murder of the Mullins family at Pound Gap.

Capt. H. J. O'Neill, aged 82, formerly a Louisville policeman, was married last week to Ross Langham, aged 24.

Lillie Snader, aged 17, is suing her boy husband in the Louisville court for divorce. Cruel treatment is alleged.

B. F. Burbridge, a veteran of the Mexican and civil wars, was killed yesterday in a fall from his wagon at Owingsville.

Miss Flagler, daughter of the Chief of Ordnance of the United States Army, shot and killed a young negro, who was stealing fruit from her yard.

Gen. Frank Wolford, the old hero of many battles, died at Columbia, Ky., Friday. He was one of the most distinguished soldiers of Confederates war, fighting on the union side.

Rev. Willard Edward Beecher, brother of the noted divine, Henry Ward, died Sunday at Brooklyn, aged 85. Five children of the famous family of 11 still survive.

Hotel Zora, Uniontown's handsome new hotel, was opened last week. It is named for Miss Zora Mattingly, the daughter of the landlord, Mr. Chas. I. Mattingly.

G. W. Roadcap, a Kentucky central brakeman, was run over and fatally injured in the Paris yards. Roadcap, who lives in Paris, was working in place of Brakeman Rhinhardt, who was hurt last week.

At Lexington Capt. George W. Dillike, one of the most prominent members of Gen. John H. Morgan's command in Lexington, died, aged 63. He was teller of the Fayette National Bank and a useful citizen.

An investigation shows a death rate of 90 in every 1,000 of the convicts in the Coalburg (also Coalburg) due to the unsanitary conditions upon which the convicts are kept.

A second wage advance of 10 per cent has been made by the employees of the Norton Iron-works, at Ashland, Ky., 150 in all, by the Ashland Coal and Iron Company from next allows 5 per cent. increase to 900 men.

Ed Garten was stabbed to death near Murray by his grandfather, Joseph Elliott. Garten was a perfect demon. Elliott is a good old man. It was a clear case of self-defense. The boy had attacked him with a billet of wood.

Arrangements have been completed for the sale of 11,000 acres of land in Wilcox and Irwin counties, for colonists from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wisconsin and other Western States. Five thousand families will locate on the lands.

The impression now prevails that the Corbett-Fitzsimmons managers will pay a license for the privilege of having the fight come off in Texas. Under the new civil code of that State, which goes into effect Sept. 1, a license to prize fight only costs \$500, and the pugilists are not booked to meet until October.

The grand regimental review of the troops of the Third Regiment Kentucky State Guard by Governor Brown took place yesterday evening at Camp John Young Brown. The Governor was accompanied in his carriage by Adjutant General Gross, Col. Grant Green and Lieutenant Whipple, U. S. A. The scene was a most beautiful and impressive one and the general deportment, marching and thorough execution of the Third Regiment was simply far excellence and excited the admiration of the vast throng of assembled spectators.—Henderson Gleason.

The committee appointed to locate a parsonage for the presiding elder of the Russellville district of the Methodist church met at Guthrie last week. Hopkinsville, Russellville and Elkton asked for the parsonage. After a few ballots Elkton won.—Russellville Ledger.

Ed Hayden, who lives in Daviess county, fifteen years ago, while playing on his father's farm, found a land terrapin, and cut his name on its shell. Tuesday while plowing in the same field Mr. Hayden unearthed the same terrapin alive and still bearing the name which had been cut in its shell fifteen years before.

Pleasant Times at Bowling.

HOWELL, KY., Aug. 5.—This vicinity has been decidedly gay this season. Pleasure has reigned supreme among the young people, and of all the entertainments given one of the most pleasant was given on last Thursday evening, by Mrs. Jesse E. Evans, in honor of her charming guests, Misses Edna Shopshire, of Cincinnati; Mary Manson, of Clarksville, and Lottie Kendrick, of Ashbury.

The night in question was one of those rarely beautiful nights which were specially made for outdoor entertainments. A clear moon shed its softest radiance upon a scene beautified by the light of countless Chinese lanterns, while the presence of many well-dressed gentlemen and beautiful ladies completed a picture as pretty as a glimpse of fairy land.

For several hours, pleasant conversation was indulged in and about 11 o'clock the crowd was invited into the dining room to partake of an elegant collation consisting of ice cream, sherbet, cakes, fruits and confectioneries. The hostess ably assisted by several other ladies left nothing undone for the pleasure of all present and the winter feels safe in the assertion that all left the party with heart full of gratitude for an evening of unalloyed enjoyment.

The society people of this vicinity were handsomely entertained by Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Terrell on last Wednesday evening. To this party a large number of invitations were issued and all who were thus honored, knowing the hospitality of these good people, gladly accepted, so that by 9 p. m. the spacious yard of Mr. and Mrs. Terrell was dotted about with as merry a throng of pleasure seekers as ever met together.

The object of the gathering was pleasure and no one was disappointed, for the party was an eminent success and every guest carried away with a feeling of joy that had been there.

Invitations are out for a moonlight entertainment to be given at the residence of Mrs. W. V. Radford, on next Tuesday evening, and it goes without saying that the affair will be enjoyable in every respect.

Miss Nellie Fox returned home a few days ago from an extended visit to Owensboro, Ky., Lewisburg Tenn. and other places.

Miss Maie Wood, a pretty blonde of Clarksville, left for her home a few days ago, after a pleasant visit to the Misses Lowry.

Miss Edna Shopshire, a thoroughly bewitching young lady of Cincinnati, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Evans, will leave on Thursday on a visit to her sister, Mrs. James Cayce, near Hopkinsville.

Dr. W. A. Haynes and Mr. W. A. McKnight, our efficient railroad agent are spending a few days in Louisville.

Mr. Noble Manson of Clarksville, is visiting his aunt, Mrs. W. V. Radford, of this place.

Miss Roswell Wilson who has for some weeks been quite ill with intermittent fever, is now convalescent and the writer voices the sentiment of the entire community, in wishing her speedy and permanent recovery.

Mr. E. E. Wilson, one of Howell's greatest gallants, is spending a few days with relatives in Cadiz.

Recent copious rains here insured us the heaviest corn crop this county has had for years, and the tobacco crop is a very promising one.

The condition of Mr. Byron Ratliff, who has been very ill at his home in North Christian for several weeks, is unimproved and the chances are that he will not live the week out.

Special Low Rates.

Special rates will be made for messengers and visitors attending the Bethel association to be held at Franklin, Ky., August 20 and 22, 1895. Fifty must attend who travel by rail to Franklin, Ky. They must purchase regular tickets going to Franklin at the time of the purchase must procure from the local ticket agent where the ticket is purchased certificates showing that regular tickets were sold them. Tickets going to Franklin must be purchased within three days next before the opening, or any day during the association, good to return any time until three days after adjournment.

Persons attending the association will be instructed at the association how to procure return trip tickets at any time.

Jos. J. MILLIKEN.

DEATHS.

DAVIS.—Mr. A. J. Davis died at his home on North Main street, in this city, Friday morning, aged 70 years. He had been sick for several months. The interment took place in Hopewell cemetery Sunday afternoon.

Jailer W. T. Williamson is able to be out again after a severe attack of flu.

Mammoth Preparations.

The Hopkins County Fair Company, Headed by J. B. Atkinson

Making Many Desirable Improvements on their Grounds and Preparing for a Mammoth Exhibition at the Fair Grounds at Bowling August 12th, 19th, 20th and 21st.

The people who have hold of the Hopkins County Fair, are evidently the right men in the right place, and certainly have a fine conception of the proper way to build up an enterprise of this character. The board of officers is composed of Jno. B. Atkinson, director in chief, H. H. Holeman, president, S. D. Langley, vice-president, E. L. Hendricks, treasurer, and C. C. Givens, secretary.

Mr. Atkinson is taking the lead in the matter and proposes to make the annual meeting at Madisonville, the greatest of their kind in southern Kentucky. He does everything on a big scale and was never known to fail. He is ably and energetically assisted by President Holeman, Secretary Givens and the other officers—all active, hustling, popular gentlemen, whose ambition and pride are thoroughly enlisted in the great Fair to be held on the last four days in this month. Nearly \$20,000.00 have been expended this spring in improving the grounds and providing all possible comforts and conveniences for the great throngs of people who will attend. Five fine wells will supply abundant water for drinking purposes, which will be kept ice cold.

A splendid new promenade-way has been constructed at the top of the amphitheatre, 18,370 feet, the widest, largest and most attractive in the state. New seats have been provided for the amphitheatre, capable of comfortably seating five thousand. Shade trees without number have been planted, which will in a few years furnish magnificent shade. A convenient ladies building has been erected, adapted especially to their needs and comforts. An immense pond has been provided, which will supply stock water free to all. And many other minor improvements along this line have been made, all having in view the personal comfort of the people who will attend. The grounds will be thoroughly sprinkled with the big mogul sprinklers, with an unlimited water supply from Reinecke mines near by.

Among the attractions and events worthy of notice, outside of the splendid program of races, formal ball and ring displays etc., may be mentioned the great ex-confederate reunion, under the auspices of the Hopkins County Relief Association on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, which will be inaugurated by an immense parade from the court house to the Fair grounds.

The shooting tournaments on the first day, in which crack shots from all over the state will participate; some rattling bicycle races and fancy exhibitions; a side-splitting mile race every day, free for all colors, kinds, sexes and conditions of manhood, from any county, state or nation of the world, without entry fee. A balloon ascension, with thrilling parachute leaps, for the three first days. Exciting Roman chariot races, and high wire ascensions daily; and last but not least, the interesting exhibition of all the phases of human kind that is to be seen at a great gathering of this sort.

The L. & N. will sell tickets at one fare for round trip, good returning Sept. 2.

July Police Court Business.

Following is a summary of the business disposed of by Judge Hanbery in July:

Breach of peace.....	20
Drunkenness.....	14
Fornication.....	5
C. d. w.....	5
Street walking.....	8
Unlawfully tearing up sidewalk.....	2
Keeping bawdy house.....	2
Unlawfully tearing up sidewalk.....	2
Cruelty to animals.....	2
Vagrancy.....	2
Fugitive.....	2
Adultery.....	1
Assault.....	1
Shooting on public street.....	1
Unlawfully taking property.....	1
Pointing loaded weapon.....	1
Peddling without license.....	1
Using obscene language.....	1
Contempt of court.....	1
Using profane language.....	1
Visiting bawdy house.....	1
Seduction.....	1
Renting house to be used as b. h.....	1
Total.....	66

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, 'DR'

PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE.

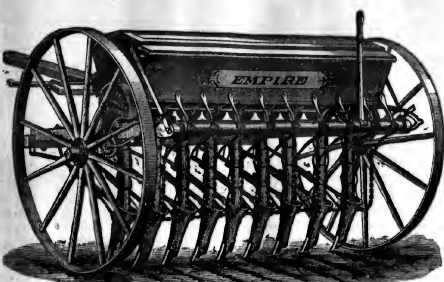
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder, Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Something New.

winter Turf Oats. Large yield and sure crop, afford good winter pasturage. Time to sew in August and september.

Place your orders for them at once.

Large stock of rye, crimson clover, timothy, and red top on hand.



Buy the celebrated Empire wheat drill, the only force feed on the mar et.

Guaranteed to sow wheat and fertilizer correctly.

Fertilizer.

we now handle the following reliable brands of wheat fertilizer:

Armour bone meal.

" wheat grower,

Northwestern bone meal,

" wheat grower,

Homestead wheat grower,

National dissolved bone.

Place orders early as bone meal and all animal matter for fertilizer will be scarce and nigher.

Here is a Fair Proposition!

We will trade any farmer one of our latest improved wagons for as much wheat as it can bring into market, wheat to be in first-class order and grade good No. 2. After unloading the wheat we will give him fifty (50) bushels of coal to carry back home—free of charge.



In BUGGIES

we have this year far surpassed any previous record. Our stock was more carefully selected and was bought cheaper. Goods well bought are already half sold. Come and JOIN IN THE PROCESSION.

We have a very full line of HARNESS, SADDLERY and FLY NETS. TALBOT SADDLES made to order.

This is a cut of the

Majestic Range

which cooks the goose of all our competitors.

It is the housekeepers pride and a married man's peace maker. You cannot afford to use that old cracked cast iron imitation any longer. Save fuel, save patience, save money by buying a Majestic steel range.



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